

Observation of **Ultra-fast transitions** in
A~50 Mass Region following the
 $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{40}\text{Ca}$ reaction @150 MeV.

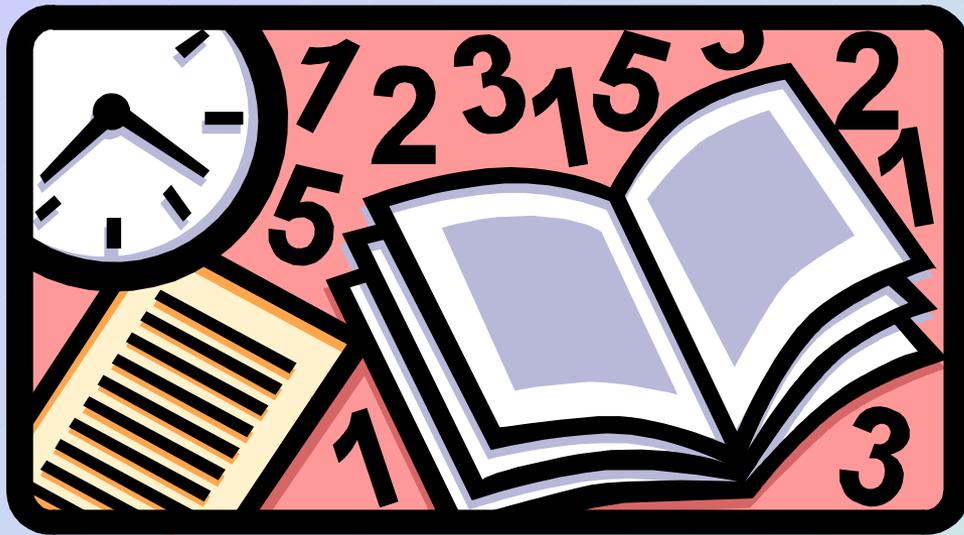
Somsundar Mukhopadhyay

UGC – DAE Consortium for Scientific Research , Calcutta, INDIA

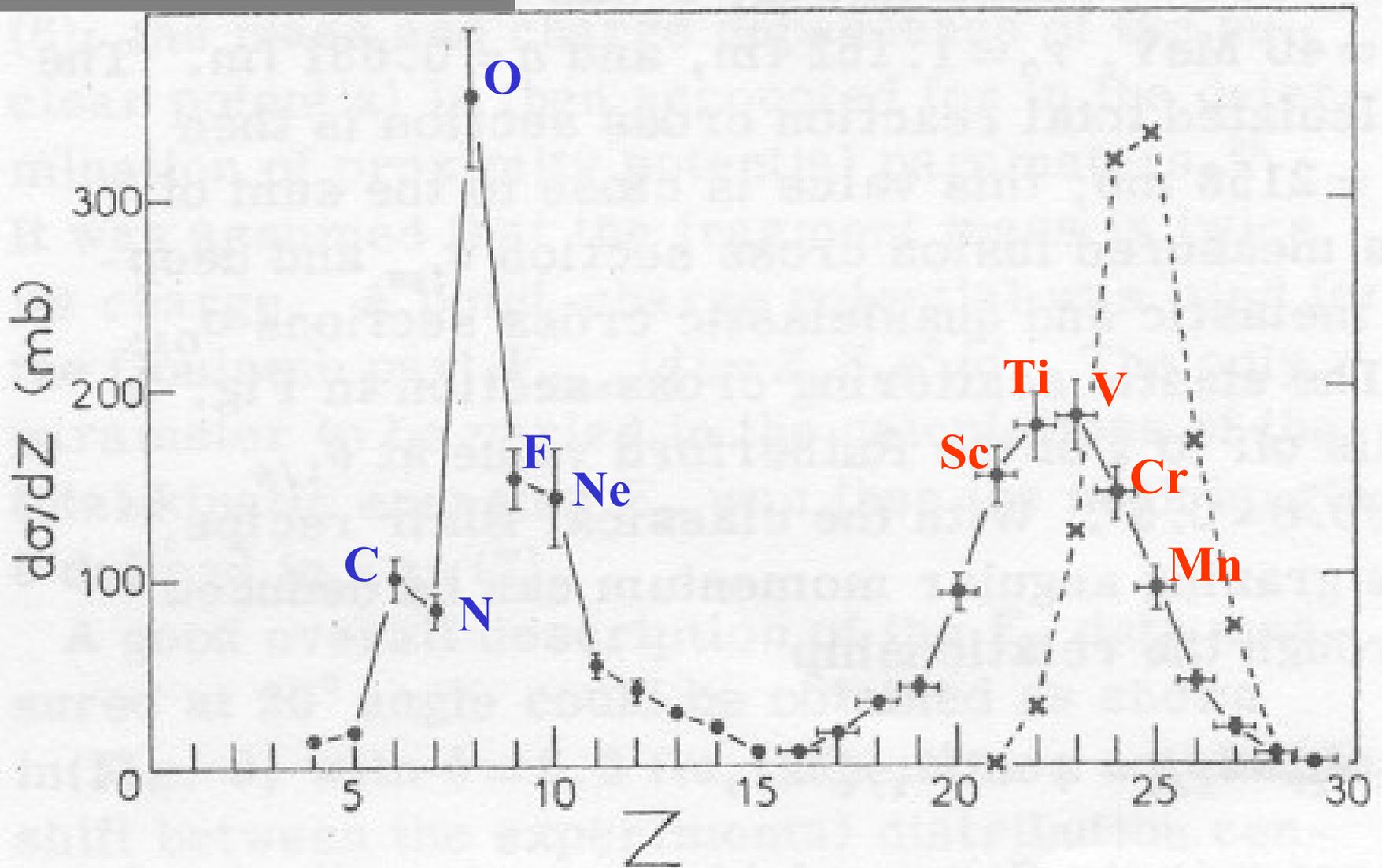
(Previously IUC – DAEF, CC)

&

University of Notre Dame, Indiana, USA



Cross-section measurements for the $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{40}\text{Ca}$ reaction @ 150 MeV, were reported by Nguyen Van Sen *et al.* in PRC 22, (1980) 2424.



The Full line → Measured Data

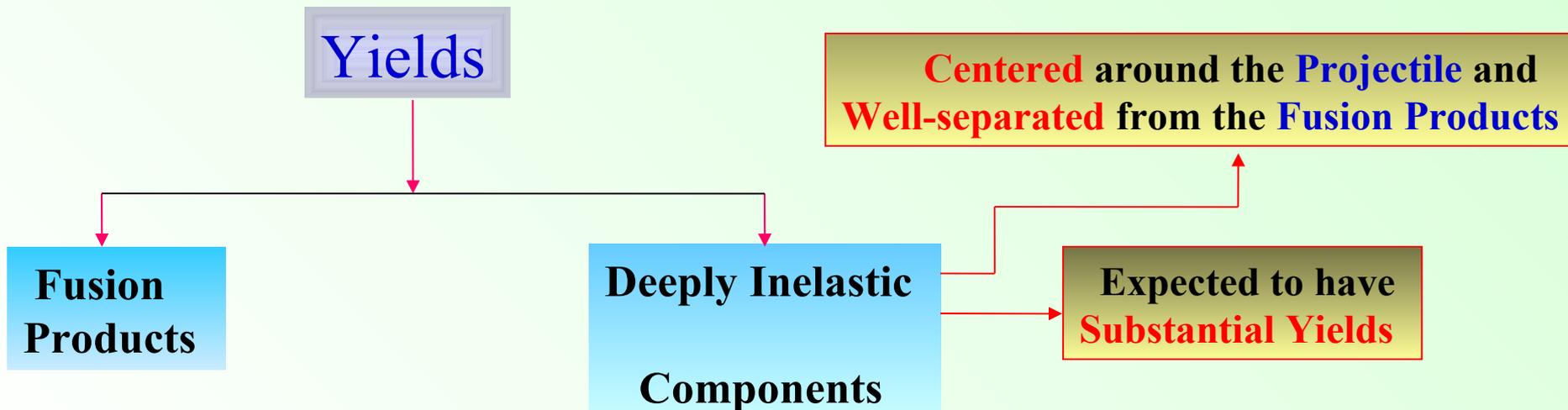
Dashed Line → Evaporation Residue Distribution Calculated with ALICE Code

Not only Fusion ...But Deeply Inelastic Reactions are equally dominant.

Simple Classical calculations predict that

@ 151 MeV,

Fusion Cross section \sim **(1/2)** of The Total Reaction
Cross section



Physics Motivation ????

Most of the Populated Nuclei

are $f_{7/2}$ – shell nuclei → (Proton Number between the
Magic Numbers 20 and 28)

Middle of the Shell $f_{7/2}$

Characterized by
Large Deformation near the Ground state

Moving away towards the
End of the Shell $f_{7/2}$

The Collective Behaviour is replaced by
Single - Particle Effects.

With Increasing
Excitation Energy

Single – particle Degrees of freedom
and the Collective ones
Compete to produce.....

Band Termination
Shape Changes
Backbending Effects

Earlier Difficulties in the study of the $f_{7/2}$ – shell Nuclei through Fusion-evaporation Reactions....

Investigation of High-spin states undergoes

Experimental Difficulties due to.....

Low Angular Momentum transferred via
Heavy-Ion Fusion-evaporation reaction
Because of the small masses of the
Reaction Partners

Low Coulomb Barrier leads to a large
number of **Competing Reaction Channels**
with **Evaporation of Charged Particles**

Solution :

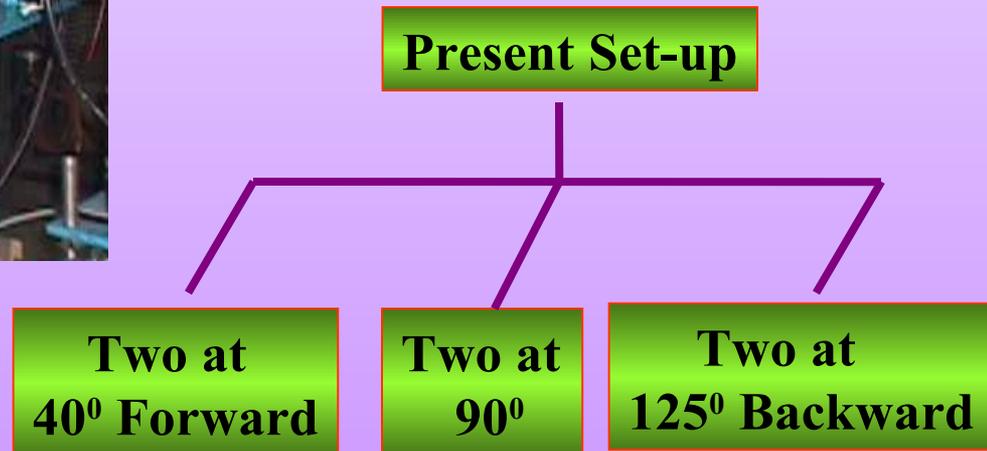
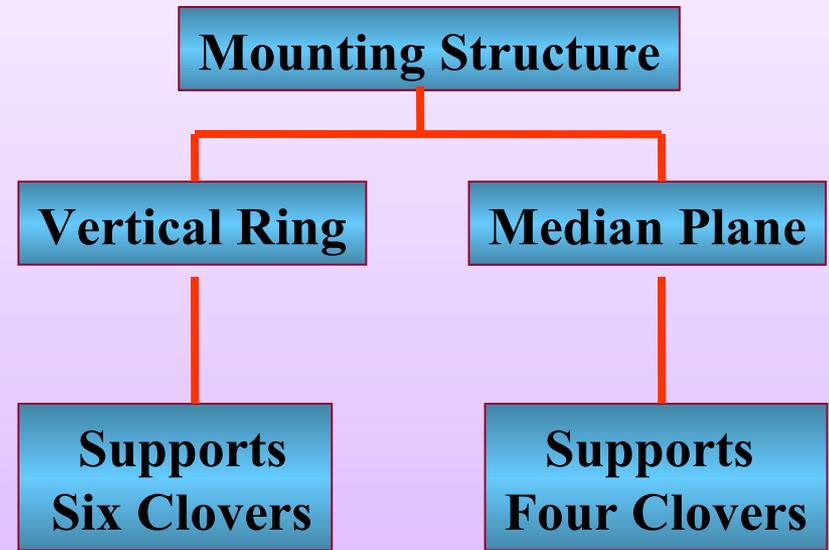
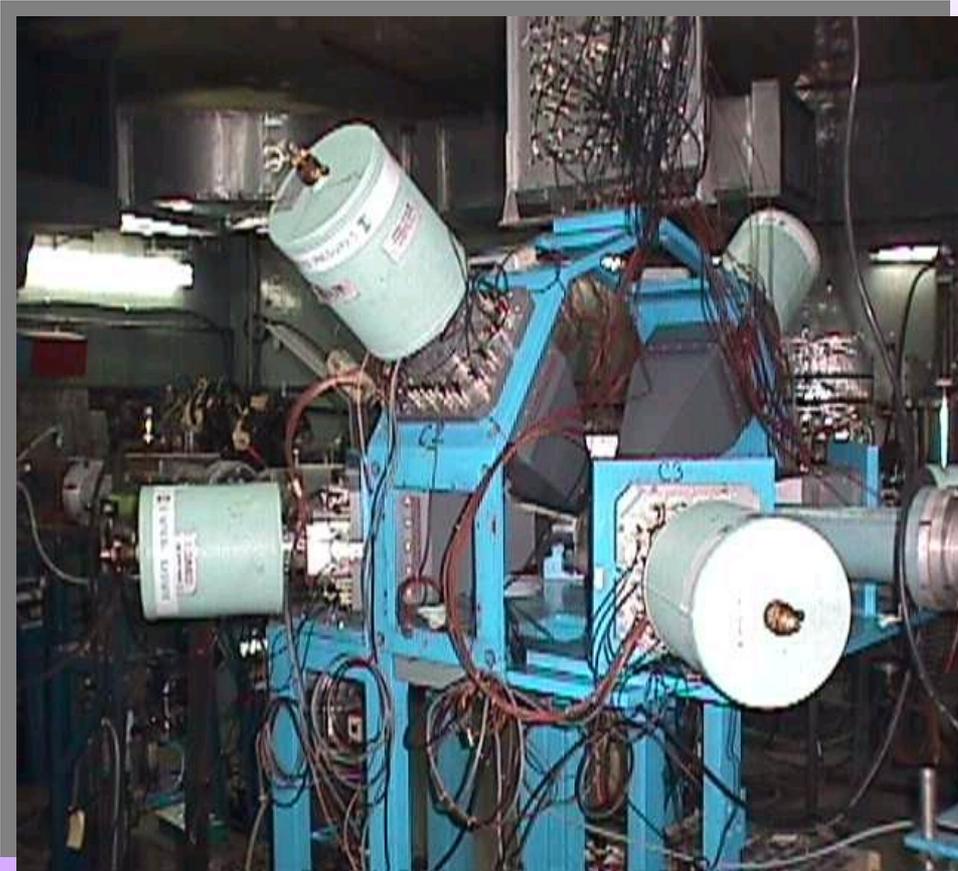
Moderately Large Gamma – ray Arrays and non-equilibrated reaction mechanism to populate & investigate higher angular momentum states in these nuclei.

.....We Opted for

Indian National Gamma Array

(Then at VECC, Calcutta, INDIA)

Array of Six Clovers



Electronics & DAQ System



- Integrated Electronics Modules(from NSC) for Clover Detectors were used.
- Data Acquisition was done using a CAMAC-based multi-parameter system “LAMPS”.
- E_{γ} T_{γ} and RF- Gamma were recorded.
- The entire electronics & DAQ were housed in the cave.

Experimental details

Beam :

^{20}Ne with 6^+ charged state

Beam Current :

~1 nA

Target Chamber:

A compact uniformly thick Al chamber with conical entrance and exit ports

Target :

Natural Ca sandwiched between two mylar films
Front Mylar thickness ~ 4 μm
Backing Mylar thickness ~ 25 μm

Target Thickness:

5mg/cm²

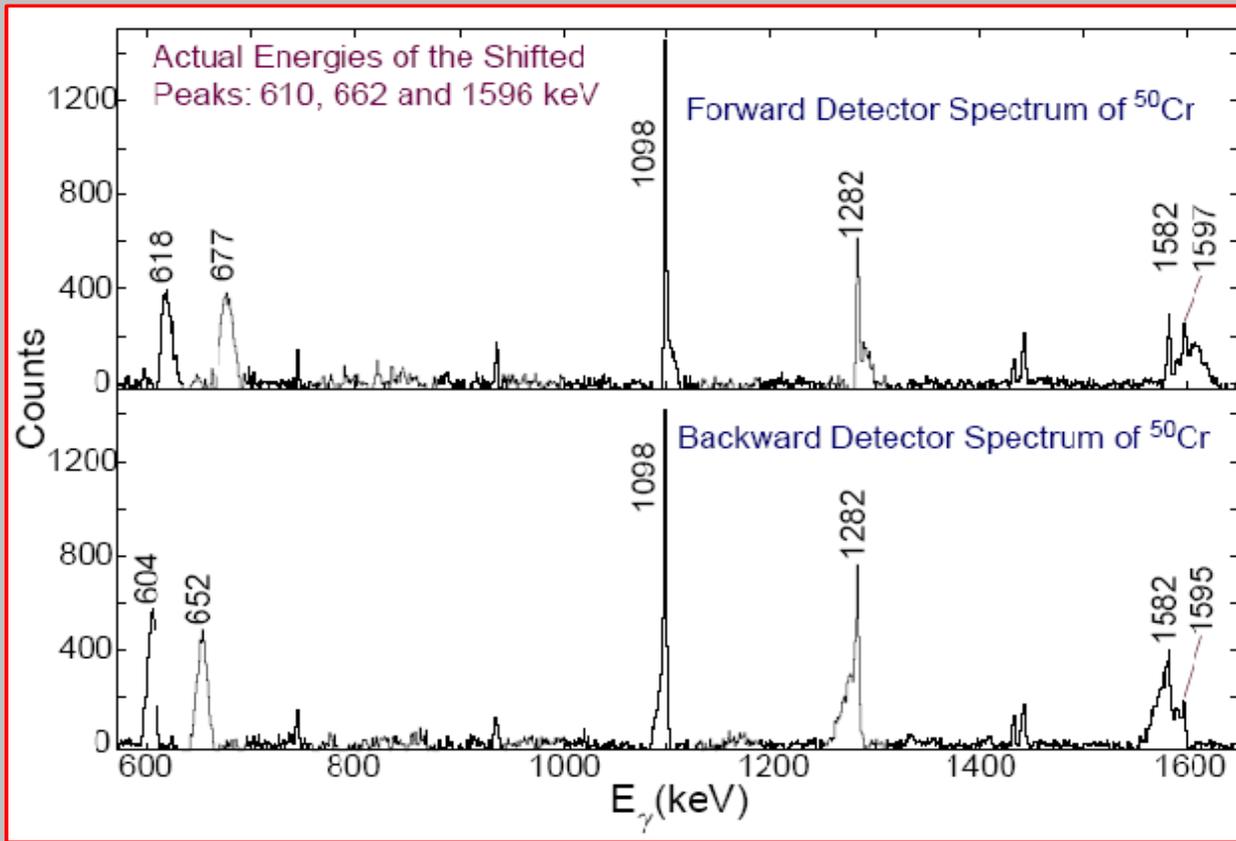
Event Rate :

~ 2.5k/sec

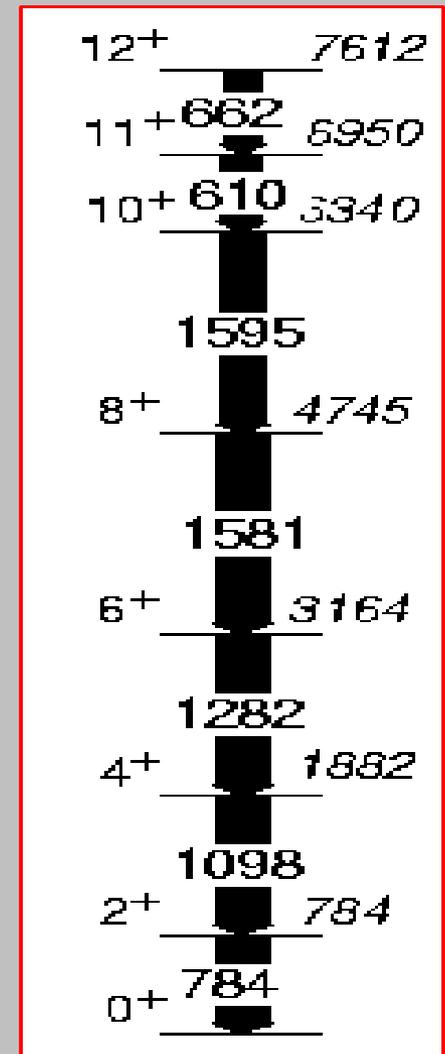
Events Recorded:

~80 Million Gamma-Gamma Coincidence Events were Recorded.

Fast Transitions in ^{50}Cr



Representative Gated γ Spectrum
(Fingerprint of a Nucleus !!!!!)

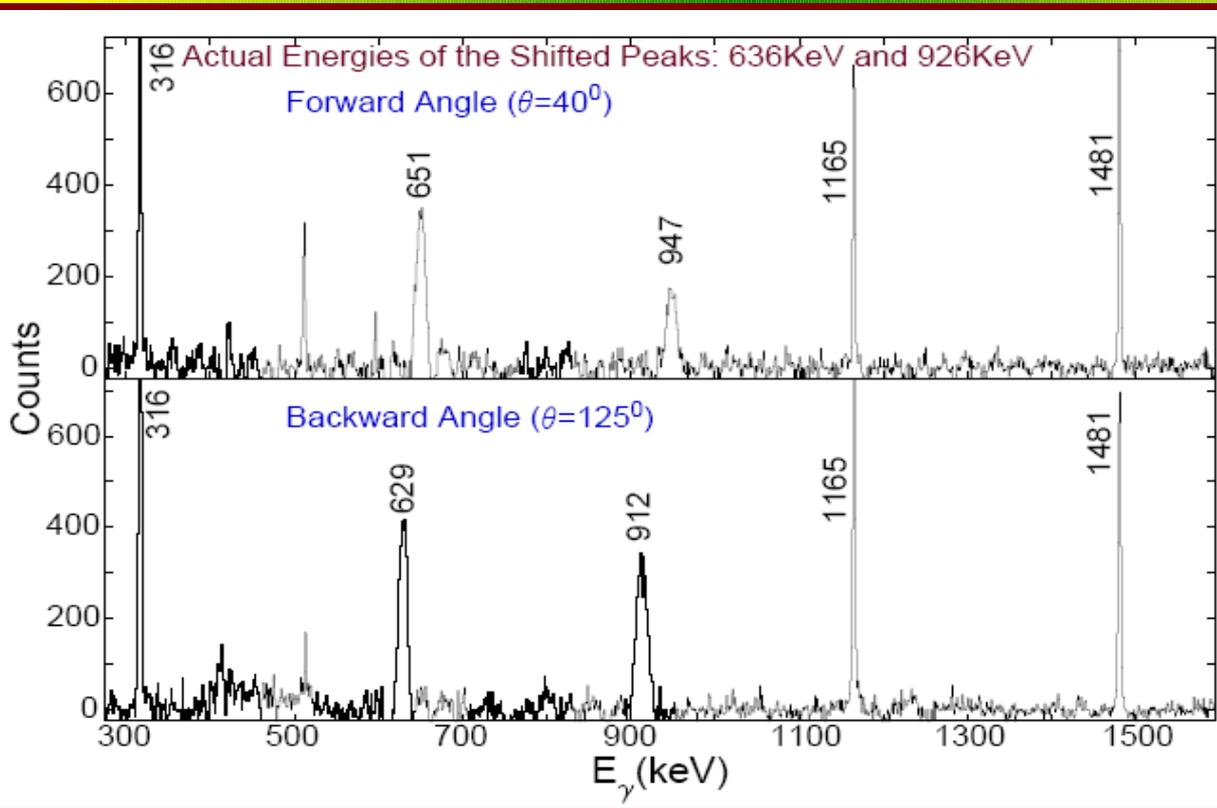


Partial Level Scheme
of ^{50}Cr

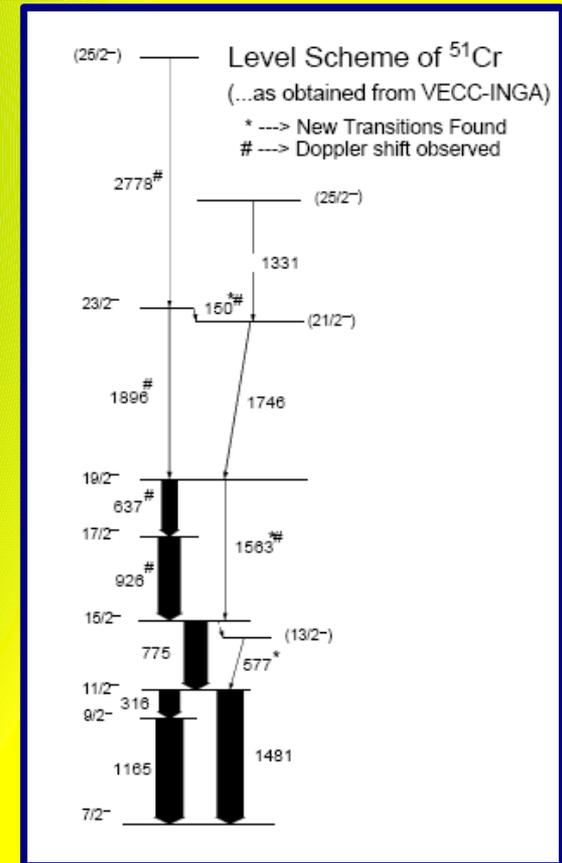
Huge Doppler Shift in Transitions above 15/2- level in ^{51}Cr !!!!

Nuclear Level Lifetime \ll Stopping time of the Recoil

Gamma-rays are emitted in flight

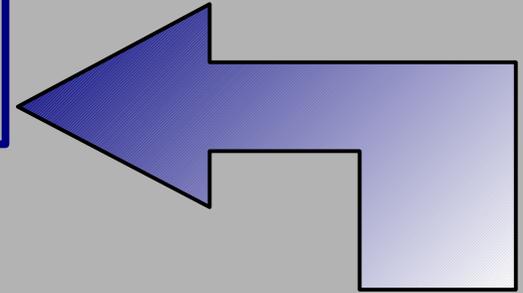


Representative Gated γ Spectrum
(Fingerprint of a Nucleus !!!!)



Partial Level Scheme
of ^{51}Cr

Turned towards the Calculation of Fractional Doppler Shift



...A Measurement of **Nuclear Level Lifetime**

Shifted γ -Energy

Detector Angle

$$E_s \approx E_0 \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)$$

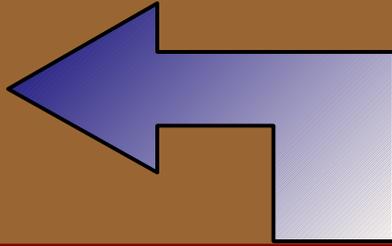
Actual Un-shifted γ -Energy

$$F(\tau) = \frac{v_{av}}{v_0} = \frac{1}{v_0 \tau} \int_0^{\infty} v(t) \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) dt$$

Fractional Doppler Shift

The diagram features several colored arrows: a yellow arrow pointing down for 'Shifted γ -Energy', a purple arrow pointing up for 'Actual Un-shifted γ -Energy', a green arrow pointing down for 'Detector Angle', and a yellow arrow pointing right for 'Fractional Doppler Shift'. The equation for shifted energy is $E_s \approx E_0 \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)$. The equation for the fractional Doppler shift is $F(\tau) = \frac{v_{av}}{v_0} = \frac{1}{v_0 \tau} \int_0^{\infty} v(t) \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) dt$. The text '...A Measurement of Nuclear Level Lifetime' is enclosed in a red-bordered box.

Our Aim:



To measure Experimental $F(\tau)$

To simulate Theoretical $F(\tau)$

To extract Effective Lifetime after comparing them

**To extract Mean Lifetime of the Nuclear Levels
after applying the Feeding correction**

Difficulties:

1> Thick Target

2> Different Reaction Mechanisms

2> Angular spreading

Solution:

Development of a new Monte Carlo Algorithm:

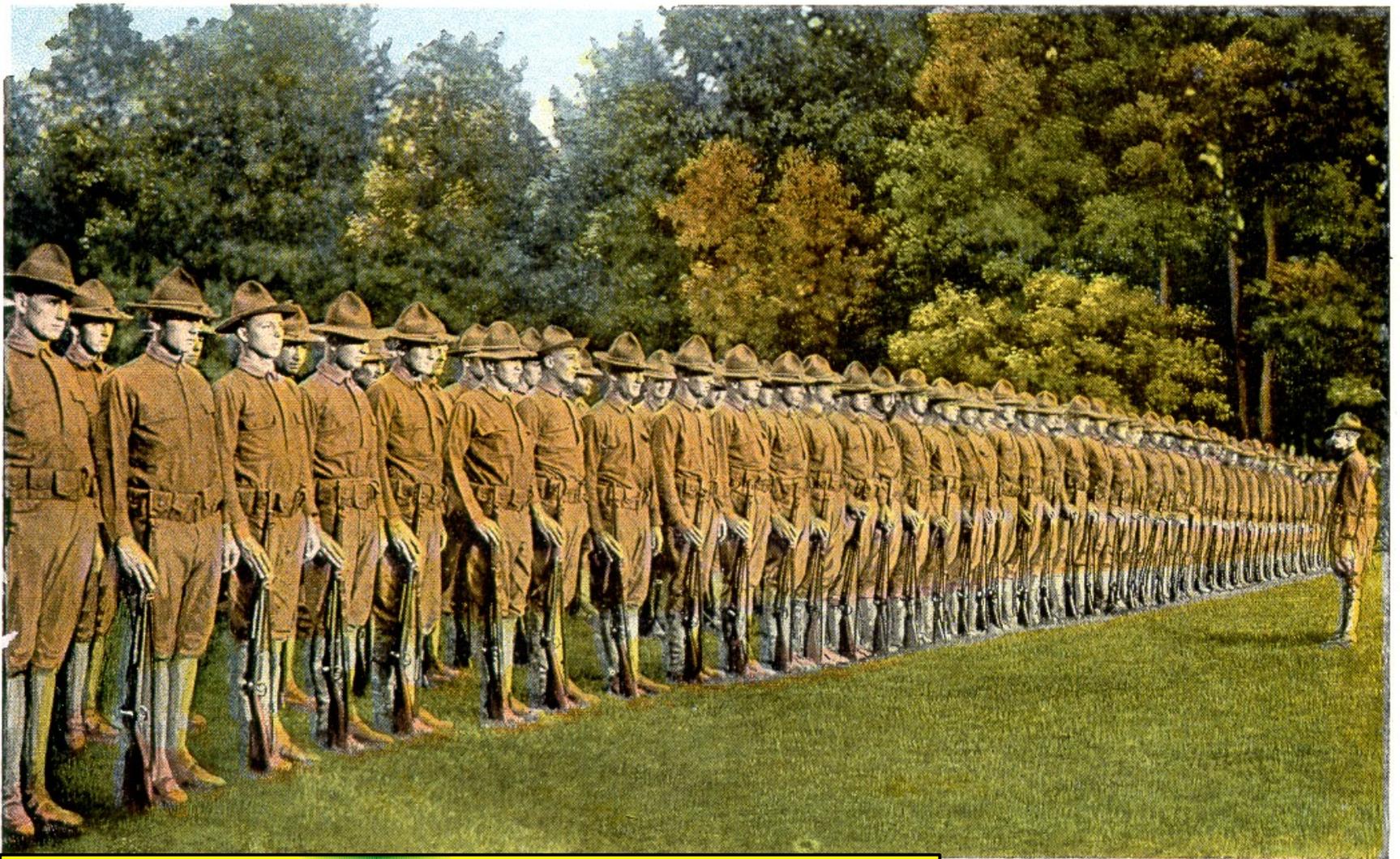
- 1> Optimized for two media**
- 2> Incorporates the idea of cross-section distribution over the thickness of the target**
- 3> Takes care of Angular straggling**

@ Mean Lifetime values of ^{51}Cr and ^{49}V have been Extracted after comparing the algorithm and method with the Precise DSAM measurement of ^{50}Cr

@ Shell Model Calculation are being applied to interpret the results.

@ Search for Ultra-fast transition in $A\sim 50$ region is On...

**Progress
Report**



Thanks for your Kind Attention !!!!